EHEARSA

1. The Fatherly Authority in Noah after the Flood.

2. The Power of Life and Death in Noah.

to Concern their spire office on 3. The Oceasion of the Division of Nations after the Flood.

The Means by which it was brought to pass.

The Division was into 70 Nations, by the Means of 70 Languages.

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5. The Division of Languages was all at one Time.
6. The Division of Languages was all at one Time.
7. The Sons of Shem, Ham, and Japheth in Gen. x. were only the Rulers of Countries none other of their Children are there Nam'd.

8. The Succession of some of them Preserv'd to this Day.

From Saturday September the 29th to Saturday October the 6th, 1705.

E are now come, Master, to the Times of Noah the first Point is, whether we can find any Marks of Fatherly Authority in Noah over his Children? For that is Deny'd by our Common-Wealths-Men.

Rehears. Noah had a Wicked Son, as Adam had. And we find Noah Exercising Authority over him. Gen. ix. 25. And he faid, Cursed be Canaan, a Servant of Servants shall he be unto his Bretbren. And he Bleffed his Dutiful and Obedi-Breibren. And he Bleffed his Dutiful and Obedient Children. Ver. 26, 27. And he faid, Bleffed be the Lord God of Shem; And Canaan shall be his Servant. God shall enlarge Japheth, and Canaan shall be his Servant. And this Curse upon Ham or Canaan, was for his reverence to his Father, in Looking upon his Nakedness. And the Bleffing upon the other Two, was for their Awfull Respect

to their Father. Ver. 22, 23, 24.

Country-m. But was not this Prophetical?

Rehearf. Yes. And not of Less Authority for that. But it was Grounded upon the Fatherly

Authority. And the Curse and the Elessing given with Respect to That.

(2.) Country-m. The Whiggs will allow, that Noah had a Fatherly Authority. But they deny that it had any Respect to Government, or did Extend to Life and Death.

Rebears. GOD says to Noah, Gen. ix. 6. Whoso sheddeth Mans Blood, by Man shall his Blood be shed. Country-m. They say, that this was spoke with Respect to Mankind in General. But did not Place the Authority in any One more than Another. Not in Noah, more than in any One of his Sons, or in them All together.

Rehears. Then any One of NOAH's Sons and

their Sons after them, had the Power of Life and Death over Noah, as well as He over Them! And, by the same Rule, every Man in the World had the Power of Life and Death over every Man in the

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Country-m. That wou'd make a strange World indeed! There wou'd be nothing but Killing and Slaying at this Rate! There cou'd be no Judge, because every Man wou'd be Judge over his Judge, and might put his Judge to Death, as well as the Judge pass Sentence upon him! Surely this cannot be the Meaning of that Text.

Rehearf. It must be the Meaning, unless the Power of Life and Death was put in some Particu-

lar Hands, Exclusive of others.
Country m. In whose Hands was it put? That

do's not Appear in this Text.

Rehearf. There was no Need of Expressing it in this Text. Because the Sons of Noah were well Appriz'd, That their Father had the Authority over them. This was Established from the Beginning, as well by the Positive Institution of God, as by the Distate of Nature. All which we have before Discours'd at Large. As like- | Fast, no fuch Universal Monarch did Succeed

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wise, That the Authority which has no Superior, must be Absolute, and Extend to Every thing of Authority. And therefore it being Confessedly Acknowledg'd, that Noah, as Father, had Authority over his Sons, but not They over Him: it must follow, That the Command in this Text was to be Executed by Noah over his

Sons, but not by Them over Him.

Country-m. Why then was this Command given to Noah and his Sons? For they are all Joyn'd together, Ver. 1. And God bleffed Noah

and his Sons, and said unto them, &c.
Rehears. It was a Command of Obedience to Them, in Respect of their Father. But it was likewife a Command that was to Extend to all Generations of Men to the End of the World. And did Respect the Sons of Noah, when they came to be Governors themselves, and to Succeed in the Power of Noah, their Father, whereas if it had been only spoke of Noah, it might have been thought That it was only a Particular Grant to him and not to Extend to any Governours after him. Therefore it is put in General. By Man shall his Blood be Shed, That is, by such Men, to the End of the World, who shall be Justly Vested with this Authority.

Country-m. But you have said before, That this Paragraphics

this Power was in Adam, and in the Patriarch's before the Flood. And by your Rule, That whatever Power has no Superior is Supreme, it must be so. What need then was there of this new Grant to Noah? It looks as if this were the First of it. And that this Power had

never been Granted before.

Rehears. No more than what is said in the fame place, Be Fruitful and Multiply and Replenish the Earth. And the Fear of you and the Dread of you shall be upon every Beast of the Field, and upon every Fowl of the Air, &c. Which was the Repeating or Renewing the Gram given at first to Adam. And the adding this of Revengeing Blood, might be for the Murders had been Committed, not only that of Abel, but we may fuppole of many others afterwards, in the Compass of 1656 years. For it is said Gen, vl. 13. That the Earth was filled of Violence. And there was no need of Mentioning this Particular Branch of Soveraign Power to Adam, before any Blood had beed Shed. But there was great Occasion of Ingressing it Home upon Noah, and

all after Ages.
(3.) Country m. But now Mafter, we are come to Troublaus times. I'm afraid will Puzle you. For as I Ask'd before, how it went after Adam's Death, fo I must now, how it went after Noah's? Did his Eldest Son Succeed in the full Right of the Primo-Geniture, as Universal Monarch over all the World? Here the Whighs do Triumph! And think they have overthrown all the Precence of Primo-Geniture. For that in

all the West influent Langues or, and Chair

Weak. And fo all your Schem falls to the practice of Different Languages, in the M

Rebea f. This Objection, when Clear'd, will fettle the Mosion of Government and the Succeffion of it much more strongly. This then was the Fast. About a 100 years after the Flood, when Men were Multiply'd, GOD did Design to Separate them into divers Colonies, and fo to People the Earth with them. But a great many of them did gather together, with an Intent to keep themselves from being Separated, and for that End, to Build a great City, and a Mighty high Tower, to secure themselves against another Deluge. And we may suppose, to Establish an Universal Monarchy, to Continue after the Death of Noah, who was ftill Alive, and then their Chief Governour, 25 Common Father to them All.

This may be the Meaning of the Name they Propos'd to make to Themselves. Gen. xi.
4. Let us make us a name, lest we be Scattered abroad
upon the Face of the whole Earth. But God Defeated that Defign. As it is faid, Ver. 8. 9. And from thence did the Lord Scatter them abroad upn the Face of all the Earth. From thence, that is, from Babel or Babilon, which was the Name of that City they had Built. And fell to the share of Nimrod, and was the Beginning of Kingdom. Gen. x. 10. which may be a Reason why he set up for more Authority than Others, and to subdue Others under him; if he Others, and to subdue Others under him; if he did do it, which do's not Appear, otherwise than his being Call'd a Mighty Humer before the Lord. Which I think do's not Infer it, and is Capable of another Construction. But that is not our Bulinels now.

(4.) The thing we are Concern'd for, is to know by what Means and Method GOD did bring this Division of Nations to pass? And we find, that it was by no Human means. But by the most Stupendous and Affonishing MI-RACLE that ever the Earth saw. And under which the World Groans to this Day; that is, the Division of Tongues. For all of Mankind, except one Share, must in a Moment, forget their Mother Tongue. Else they could have Understood one another in that Tengue, tho' they had others given them. And then all of a Suddain, in that same Moment of Time, all the Others, except that one Share, had new Lan-guages Inspir'd into them, all Different from each other. Else they cou'd still have Understood one Another.

(5.) Country-m. How Many were these

Languages?

Rehears. They were 70. For into so many Nations was the Earth then Divided, after their Tongues, in their Lands, after their Nations. Gen. x. 31. Their Names are all set down in this Chapter, after the Names of the Sons of Shem, Ham, and Japheth, who Govern'd these several Countries. Of these the Sons of Japheth were 14.

Of Ham. 30. of Shem, 26. in all, 70
(6.) Country-m. How do's it Appear, that this Division of Tongues was done all at once? We know Tongues and Languages alter in Process of Time, as our English; that in an 1 colyears time it is hardly the same Language it was Before. Few now Understand old Chancer, who Before. was call'd the Refiner of the English Tongue. And fo I have heard it is in other Languages. So that new Tongues may grow, in Time, out of Old ones. Nay in the same Country, and as we may say the same Langage, there is such Deference, and Variety of Dialetts, Introduc'd by Custom, that in London we hardly Understand the North Country Speech and the Work Speech and the Work Speech and the Work Speech and the Speech the North-Country Speech, nor they the West, and so forth. And so I Fancy the Variety of

Languages in the World might have Come.

Rehears. It will be very hard to Imagine, that all the Quise different Languages, and Cha-

mong Nations to Distant, that have no come from this Rant.

But to put this out of all Doube, we find, this was done all at one Time. Gen. x

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this was done all at one Time. Gen. 2.21.
Where the Name of Peleg, which fignifies Division, was given to the Son of Eber, with this Reason For in his Days was the Earth Devided
Besides, If the Division of Tongues had not been at that very Time, it could not have Austwer'd the Design of God, to put a stop to the Building of Babel, as it is said Gen. x. 7. Got let us go down, and there Consumed their Language that they may not Understand one Anothers Speech—So they left off to Build the City.

Country-m. This I think is very Plain, Though I heard a Learned Man put this very Objection. Which made me put it to you.

Which made me put it to you.

(7) But now Master, were these 70 Source Shem, Ham, and Japhaeth all Princes and Rules of these several Countries? Or, is this only a Catalogue of what Children they had?

Rehears. It cou'd not be a Catalogue of All their Children. For there are no Daughter Nam'd. Nor cou'd it be a Lift of all their Sons, For there were many more than 70 Min then in the World. They must be many These fands, to Compose so many several Nations, An we must suppose more than 70 Men at the Building of that wast Tower and City of Bab And all the Men then in the World were the Offspring of these 3 Sons of Noah. Therefore 70. of them being here only Nam'd, must Distinguish these 70, in a very Particular Manner, from all the Rest.

Besides, we have the Names of several Courses, call'd from some of these 70. As the Cana anites fo call'd from Canaan the Son of Ham. The Great Affyrian Monarchy, so call'd from A the Son of Nimred, who Built Nineveh. And Babilon the Beginning of Nimreds Kingdom, is known by that Name to this Day. They Built many other Great Cisies, whose Names we have loft, which are Mention'd in the xth of Genefis. This shews they were Great Men; and Rulers and Governors, who had so many Men at Command. And from whom Countries Received their Names. ceiv'd their Names.

(8.) But more. In some of these Countries, where Histories have been Preserv'd, we have fill Remaining the Names not only of the Erst Prince, but of all who have Succeeded him, from that Time, to this Day. Thus from Nimrod, who in Profane History is call'd Belus, through the Assiran, Persian, Grecian, and Roman Monarchies, and from the Division of the Last into the Eaftern and Western Empires, we have the Names of all the Kings, who Succeeded one another, from Nimrod or Belus, to the Present Emperor of Germany, and the Sultan at Constantinople.

Country-m. This is a Mighty Confirmation in-deed, if I cou'd be Satisfy'd of it; for I'm no Scholar, and never Read any but a little of our English Histories.

Rebears. There are Tables of Chronology, where-in are all their Names. And likewise of the Kings of other Countries, as far as any Histories of them Remain. Peravius his Chronological Tables, are put into English, and Printed in Cambridge, and fold in the Book Sellers Shops at London. Where in two Sheets of Papers, Printed on one fide, and Hung up like a Pillure, you may fee all this, at one View as plain as all our Kings fince the Conqueror in an Almanack.

Country-m. I'm Refolv'd to have one of them. For this is what I knew not before. I have fome more Questions to Ask concerning the matter we are now upon. But I'll Reserve these till next Time.